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"I believe in the loyalty of the people of Porto Rico to the United States and in the loyalty of the United States to the people of Porto Rico.

"Very sincerely,

"WARREN G. HARDING."

ISAURO GABALDON, NEWLY ELECTED RESIDENT COMMISSIONER from the Philippines to the United States, on his arrival in Washington, early in October, said:

"It is of the utmost importance to continue friendly relations between the Philippines and the United States that Congress should take up the question of independence without further delay. The officials of the Philippines and the masses of the Filipino people are alike insistent that independence shall be granted. Equal protection will be given the rights and property of Americans and foreigners resident in the islands with that given to our own people. I wish to emphasize, the Filipino people have very friendly feelings toward the United States. We realize you have rendered us a great service in assisting us to prepare ourselves to take over the responsibilities that will come with independence. We are practically unanimous in desiring a Philippine republic."

THE WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION, at a recent meeting in Switzerland, had representatives of thirty-seven nations present. The conference was notable for several precedents established. Within its own ranks it plans to gather relief for the impoverished youth of the world seeking an education. Making less doctrinal its tests for membership and still asserting its reason for existence to be the evangelization of the student world and the spiritual culture of youth, the delegates, led by Mr. John R. Mott, nevertheless voted that there must be a forward step into the world of internationalism along quite new lines. Hereafter the Federation cannot be content to promote religious fellowship and co-operation between citizens of many nations, but it must positively assert itself in defining what political international relations should be and in seeing that they make for the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. This broadening scope of the Federation, it is admitted, is the direct result of the war upon leaders of the movement. They are finding that the youth with whom they have to deal now are realists, not romanticists, mystics, or pietists. They want States, as States, to begin to obey the Law and the Gospel.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF THE UNITED STATES is doing a larger relief and educational work in Europe, Asia, and Africa at the present time than most persons realize. Not less than 2,650,000 soldiers and sailors of non-American forces, as well as those of the home land, are getting the same service that was given prior to the armistice, but with such modifications as peace naturally suggests. To the Association also has been left much of the work among prisoners of war not yet repatriated. It is doing all this with a reduced staff, without any of the glamour of war attaching to the service, and at a time when neither volunteer nor paid helpers are as numerous as they were during the war. Seldom do any of the newly established governments make demands upon the Y. M. C. A. for such help as it may give without receiving an affirmative reply. In the United States the duty

has just been assumed of aiding the Bureau of Emigration of the Department of Labor to guard incoming immigrants from seductions of human leeches and breeders of social strife, and to aid them in reaching their destinations.

## BOOK REVIEWS

THE NEW WORLD ORDER—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, INTERNATIONAL LAW, INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION. By *Frederick Charles Hicks*. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. 1920. Pp. viii + 496. \$3.00.

Here we have a book packed with facts and written by one versed as a briefer. The author is the law librarian of Columbia University, but he has done more than to "turn over half a library to make one book"; he has organized his informing data, until, with apologies to Hegel, his "creative synthesis" has given us something better than existed before.

There are 290 pages of text and 190 pages of appendices. The text is divided into three main divisions, dealing respectively with: 1, International Relations; 2, International Law; 3, International Co-operation. The appendices give us the most relevant parts of the peace treaty; the treaty establishing the Dual Alliance in 1879; the published sections of the treaty establishing the Triple Alliance, renewed finally in 1912; the French texts of the two papers relating to the Russo-French Alliance; the Holy Alliance Act; Central American treaties of 1907; the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes; the draft convention relative to the creation of the Judicial Arbitration Court, and the convention relative to the creation of an International Prize Court, all taken from The Hague conventions and drafts of 1907; the treaty between the United States and Guatemala, 1913, and a bibliography. There is a respectable index.

Hence we have here an ambitious work; but a dip into its substance does not disappoint. It contains excellence. History in abundance falls before the author's power of analysis. Thus a service is rendered to the inquiring mind bent on knowing something of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The early portions of the first chapter will bring the prejudice of many to the author's support at the outset. Like the men who gathered at The Hague in 1899 and in 1907, he recognizes in his beginning paragraphs "the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations." But a careful reading of the entire chapter reveals more caution than seems necessary. It may be true, as he says, that the society of civilized nations has no written covenant, no officers, no seat of government or administration; but The Hague conferences, with their statutes, their Court of Arbitration, and other organs, came nearer to being these things than the author seems to grant or realize. Instead of saying dogmatically that no world legislature "at any time has been in existence," he might have acknowledged more appropriately the quasi-legislative acts, say, of The Hague conferences. Indeed, he does grant in another connection (page 107): "In any case the work of the two Hague conferences and of the International Naval Conference ought not to be lost. In the light of a new and unparalleled experience, their product should be revised, if only to attempt anew to record the progress of custom and the common consent on which all international law is founded."

Many people will probably agree that the present League of Nations is "a new manifestation of the desire to give more definite organization to the existing Society of Nations upon which it is based and out of which it has grown." But all will not agree with "the author's personal conviction that the League of Nations should be supported not merely because it provides means for putting war a few steps farther in the background, but because it emphasizes the necessity for co-operation between sovereign States." This latter view is expressed only in the preface, however. In justice to the author, it must be granted that in the body of his text "the facts have been allowed to speak for themselves, opinions and prophecies rarely being hazarded."

The book is typical of the fact that a movement for some form of a governed world seems now to be substantially in that period of its development which science, particularly biological science, found itself following the work of the Swedish botanist, Carl von Linné, at about the time of the American Revolution. With Linné collection and classification were a methodic passion. Because of his influence, in no small measure, the museums of Europe became choked with specimens. The naïve notion prevailed that by the collection of a sufficient number of specimens, clearly classified, ultimate truth could be adequately attained. Dr. Hicks gives us something of an impression of a Linneus bent upon attaining unto ultimate international truth by the method of collecting and briefing as many facts as possible relative to the League of Nations. This seems just now to be peculiar to most of the books treating of that hotly debated subject.

But the weaknesses of the book are incidental to its elements of strength. It is evidently the product of a careful and conscientious note taker, assisted by his students, and bent upon using his notes for lecture purposes. Failure to employ a sufficient number of connectives, relatives, and periods leaves some of the passages correspondingly nebulous. In a book thus constructed even the schoolmaster's "baby blunder" is probably inevitable; in any event, on page 14, there stands unabashed the unlawfully wedded sentences: "In 1919 the attempted answer was the League of Nations; but let us not imagine that this is a new conception produced by the latest necessity for something better than had yet been devised." It is difficult to defend the inclusion of the long quotation from President Lowell, pages 64 and 65, distinguishing futilely between an automatic and a delegated form of a League of Nations. There are still more glaring errors. In his "Economies Royales," Pfister seems to have disposed, in 1894, of the theory that Henry IV was the author in fact of the "Great Design," rather than Sully, his minister of finance. It is very doubtful if this, as our author says, is "a doubtful question." On page 74 the author seems to have made two misstatements of fact within the compass of one sentence. Referring to William Ladd's plan for a separate court of international justice, the author says: "He had been preceded in this conception by Bentham in 1789; but as Bentham's plan was not published until 1843, Ladd could not have been indebted to him for the idea." Since Bentham's tribunal was essentially a diplomatic body, called by its author "a Congress, or Diet," it could never have been said with accuracy that Mr. Ladd's court had any relation to the conception by Bentham. Furthermore, for the sake of historical precision, Bentham's plan was first published in 1839; not in 1843. On page 114 the author says: "It may well be contended historically that the primary purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was not to maintain peace," etc. And yet the Monroe Doctrine specifically says, speaking of European countries, "that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." It would seem nearer to the truth to say that it may be well contended historically that the primary purpose, like the primary result, of the Monroe Doctrine was and is to maintain peace. It is difficult to picture Alexander VI issuing a Papal bull recognizing the paramount interests of Spain "in the Gulf of Mexico" as early as 1493. It is inaccurate for the author to say, as he does on page 291, that the Interparliamentary Union has "now 3,300 members drawn from the twenty-four groups." But errors like unto these, and there are others, do not detract from the value of the book so materially as one would naturally conclude before reading it.

The author achieves his general purpose of examining the Covenant of the League of Nations at first hand. He wisely abstains from defending a thesis. In no way does he criticize directly or indirectly the reservations of the Covenant of the League of Nations as proposed by the United States Senate. Thus layman or expert, be he for or against the League of Nations, will be glad to possess this informing text both for purposes of general reading and ready reference.

There are twenty chapters in the text. Chapters I to VI deal with international organization. These chapters are

not coherently arranged, but they are valuable just the same, for they do summarize previous League proposals, lay before us facts relative to the balance of power and the concert of Europe, and sketch the beginnings and the salient features of the League Covenant. Chapters VII to XIII deal with international law under such headings as customary international law and treaty made law, the development of international law, international law and peace, international arbitration and the administration of territory. Chapters XIV to XX treat of international co-operation. Here there are chapters devoted to international co-operation during the war, diplomacy as a means of international co-operation, co-operation in national legislation, and international co-operation through public and private associations. Chapter XVII, dealing with the subject of conflict of laws—that is to say, co-operation in national legislation as it relates particularly to extradition, nationality, naturalization, expatriation, and labor—is one of the most thoughtful and helpful, if not the most helpful of all the chapters; but this is an expression of personal opinion with which many others would undoubtedly differ.

Emerson defines a good book as the book which puts us "in a working mood." Measured by that standard, we have here a good book. Every careful reader of its pages will agree to that.

THE HYPHEN. By *Lida C. Schem*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Two volumes. \$6.00 per set.

Persons who have wished for light on the experiences of German-Americans of various types during the war and since may find an approximate answer in this extended imaginative narrative. Fiction in form, in fact it is near-history. In its technique the story is open to criticism. There is too much of the didactic in the conversations of the characters. That which was implicit in their deeds should oftener have been left for the reader to discover. Nor would this have been a difficult process.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding this defect to which the prolixity of the book is due, it is a valuable contribution to the record of an era. For lack of just such knowledge as this novel gives many a non-German-American did the grossest sort of injustice to his former neighbor and friend, whose inner life during the strife of loyalties he, the "patriot," investigator, and social boycotter and government informant, never understood for a moment.

TAFT PAPERS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Edited by *Theodore Marburg* and *Horace B. Flack*. The Macmillan Co., New York City. Pp. 331. \$4.50.

This collection is serviceable for its massing of documents necessary to pass judgment on the share that Mr. Taft has had in influencing the course of history. The most valuable section, dealing with a part of his personal record hitherto unilluminated, is that addendum to the book giving his cable correspondence with President Wilson when the latter was in Paris shaping the League Covenant. Included within the volume are the comments made by the former President from day to day while the treaty was under debate in the Senate. These appeared in newspapers as syndicated articles. Confessedly ephemeral, they add but little to the fame of the commentator. Documents issued from time to time by the League to Enforce Peace, which were drafted by Mr. Taft, are included in the book, and as data for final judgment upon that organization are valuable.

THE MAKING OF THE REPARATION AND ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF THE TREATY. By *Bernard M. Baruch*. Harper Brothers, New York City. Pp. 344.

Mr. Baruch was economic adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He was a member of the Economic Drafting Committee, the Reparation Commission, and the Economic Commission. He also was a member of the Supreme Economic Council. To these important duties at the Paris Conference he came with combined experience and prestige gained as chairman of the War Industries Board during the war, at which post he exercised more power than any man in the country save the President.

It is his function in this book to show the conditions under